The Japanese beatmen were tall, handsomely formed non, with vigorous and symmetrical bodies, and a tardy, manly expression of countenance. As the air gen freshen toward evening, they put on a sort of here gown with wide, hanging sleeves. As the crew of each boot were all attired alike, the dress appeared to be a uniform, denoting that they were in Government service. The most of them had blue gowne, with white stripes on the slowers, meeting on the shoulder, so as so form a triangular junction, and a crest, or coat-ofarms, upon the back. Others had gowns of red and white stripes, with a black lorenge upon the back. Some wore upon their heads a cap made of bamboo splints, resembling a broad shallow basin inverted, but the greater part had their heads bare, the top and crown shared, and the hair from the back and shies brought up and fastened in a small knot, through which a short metal pin was thrust. The officers were light and beautifully lackered hats to protect them from the sen, with a gibled coat-of arms upon the front part. In most of the boats I noticed a tall spear, with a lackered sheath for the head, resembling a number or character. referring to the rank of the officer on board.

After dark watch free began to blaze along the space, both from the beach and from the summits of the bills, chiefly on the western affe of the bay. At the same time we heard, at regular intervals, the sound of a deep tened bell. It had a very sweet, rich tone, and from the distinctness with which its long reverberahous reached us, must have been of large size. A double night watch was established during our stay, and no officers except the Purser and Surgeons were exempt bem serving. But the nights were quiet and peaceful. and it never fell to my lot to report a suspicious appearance of any kind.

The next morning Yernimon, the Governor of Urags, and the highest authority in shore, came off, attended by two interpreters, who gave their names as Tatsenceke and Tokoshiuro. He was received by Commanders Buchanan and Adams, and Lieut. Contee. He was a noble of the second rank : his robe was of the pichest silken tissue, embroidered with gold and silver in a pattern resembling peacock feathers. The object of his coming. I believe, was to declare his mabil- point. my to act, not having the requisite authority without instructions from Yedo. At any rate, it was understood that an express would be sent to the Capital immediately, and the Commodore gave him until Tuesday noon to have the answer roady. Sunday passed geer without any visit, but on Monlay there was an

From Tuesday until Wednesday noon, Yezaimon came of three times, remaining from two to three boths each time. The result of all these conferences was that the Emperor had specially appointed one of the Chief Counsellors of the Empire to proceed to Friga and receive from Commodore Perry the letter of the President of the United States, which the Commodere was allowed to land and deliver on shore. This prompt and unlooked for concession astonished reall, and I am convinced it was owing entirely to the decided stand the Commodore took, during the early segetiations. We had obtained in four days, without majecting cornelves to a single observance of Japanese isw, what the Russian embassy under Resanoff fulled to necomplish in six months, after a degrading subservience to ridiculous demands. From what I know of the negotiations. I must say that they were admirably emducted. The Japanese officials were treated in such a polite and friendly manner as to win their good will while not a single point to which we attoched my importance, was yielded. There was a mixture of firmees, dignity and featleamers on our side, against which their artiful and dissimulating pol-To this, and to our moter strength I attribute the fact of our reception having been so different from that of other embassies, as almost to make an doubt the truth of the accounts we

SCENEET OF THE RAY-THE SURVEYING PARTIES. Frem our anchorage off Uriga, we enjoyed a charm by semprama of the Bay. It far surpused my preconselved thems of Januaries sessions. The wortern shore is held and steep running here and there into lofty bitfs of light-gray rock, but the greater part of it is covered with turf conserved and scattered groves of trees all of the brightest and freshest grown. From Union to another and shallower birds, which makes is mearly two miles below, the shore is less abrupt and shows more signs of entrivation. The bills behind, though not above 500 feet in hight, are heautifully undulating in their outlines, and dotted with groves of pine and other trees. From Urage to the end of the promontory-a distance of a nille and a quarterthere is an almost unbroken line of villages. The houses are of wood, with sharp roofs, some pointed in the Chinese style, some square and pyramidal. A few were suinted white, but the greater number were unpainted and weather-besten. At least a hundred small eraft, with a number of junks, by in the harbor of Drigg, and thence to the headland there were two south of Cries.

I examined the fortifications frequently and enrofully, through a giane and found that their strength had been greatly enapperated. Two of them uppeared to have been recently made and on a blott. half inclosing the little harbor of Urigo on the east. there was another, still by the course of construction Between this and the headland, there were tures butteries, and at the extremity one, and ing the in all The embraseres were so large that from our posicion a good marketness soight in a short time have dishodyed every one of their guns. The chief part was the central battery, near which was a village, and several buildings of large size, appearently arsenals or barracks. Every morning and evening, when the my was clear,

bundred bonts, lying close in-shore

we had a distinct view of the famous volcounce peak of Yearymone, rising in the western heaven high above which the bills, and eight miles away. In the evenings its wiltery cone, of a pule violet hac was defined with great becaty against the rowy flush of sunset, but in the more try, when the light fell full upon it, we could see the scars of old craytious, and the cold surious of more

feet above the sea level. On the morning after our arrival, the deplaces put up a false battery of black causes about a hundred reside in length, on the shore south of Cross. There was no appearance of guns but with a glass I now two or three companies of soldiers, in scarlet uniform, riding through the groves in the roar. In most of the batteries they also erected convex account bound the wherever with what object it was difficult to comtels *. These diversions they repeated so often during our st. T. that at last we council to regard them: but it was and lag to hear some of our old quarter menters "hen gravely report to Capt Suchasso-Another de garee fort thrown up, Sir

pose of sounding up the bay. The other officers were Plymouth, and Mr. Madigan, Master of the Saratoga. The boots carried, in addition to the usual ensign a white flag at the bow, and were fully manned with armed reamen. They can up the bay to a distance of about four miles, and found everywhere from thirty to forty three fathoms of water. The recall was then heisted, and a signal gun fired, to bring them back. In the afternoon they sounded around the hight of Uraga, keeping about a cable's length from the shore. They found five fathems of water at this distance, though nearer to the beach there were occasional roofs. Mr. Heire, the artist, obtained a panoramic sketch of the shore, with the batteries, villages and other objects in detail. On approaching the forts, the soldiers at first came out, armed with matchlooks, but as the boats advanced pearer, they retired within the walls. The forts were all of very rude and imperfect construction. and all teacther only mounted fourteen guns, none of which were larger than nine pounders. The whole number of soldiers seen was about four hundred, a considerable portion of whom were armed with spears. Their caps and shields were lackered, and glittered in the sun like polished armor. The carriages of the guns were also lackered. The embrasures were so wide that the guns were wholly unprotected, while they were so stationed that the forts could be stormed from either side, with very little risk to the assaulting party. The parapets were of earth, and about twelve feet in thickness, and the barracks in the rear were of woed. Indeed, the whole amount of the Japanese defenses appeared laughable, after all the extravagant steries we had heard.

Mr. Madigan approached, at one place, to within a hundred yards of the shore. Three official personages were standing upon a bank of earth, when some one in the beat raised a spy glass to get a nearer view of them. No sooner did they behold the glittering tube pointed at them than they scrambled down as quickly as possible, and concealed themselves. There were three beat loads of soldiers near the shore, who made signs to him to keep off, but he answered them by pointing out the way he intended to go. Thoroupon they put off and bore down upon him so rapidly that he at first thought they intended to run into him, and ordered his men to trail their oars and put caps on their carbines. The beats stopped at once, and made no attempt to interfere with the cutter's course.

On Monday morning the same surveying party was again dispatched up the Bay, followed by the Mississlepi, which was designed to protect them and tow them back in the evening. Lieut. Bent's boat was in advance, and as he passed the promontory of Uraga, three Japanese boats put out to meet him. The officers in them made signs to return, but he kept steadily on his way. We watched the progress of our boats with glasses, but at the distance of four miles, they, with the Mississippi, passed out of sight behind the Several Government boats, fully manned, were seen

from time to time, pulling across the Bay, in the direction of the surveying fleet, but no prominent movement eccurred until noon. At this time the distant shores were so lifted by the effect of a mirage, that we saw land extending entirely around the head of the Bay, where previously none had been visible. The eastern shore was remarkably distinct, and for the first time we observed a low, sandy promontory stretching out into the Bay, five or six miles to the north of us. Near the middle of it rose a low mound, on which, by the aid of a glass, we could discern a number of soldiers, clustered around some white objects, which I took to be tents. In a short time, several hundred men were marched down to the beach, where they formed a line nearly half a mile in length. At least fifty banners, of various colors and devices, were planted along the line. A number of Government boats, similar to those which had visited us, were drawn up on the beach. The greater part of the soldiers embarked in the boats, which put off, one after another, and made directly across the bay. We saw nothing more until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the Mississippi made her appearance, at a distance of ten miles. The headland of Uraga was crowded with soldiers, who came out to

From some of the officers who were of the party. I learned the following particulars. In ascending the Bay, they were constantly met by Government boxts, the officers in which urged them, by signs, to return. They kept on their course, however, until Mr. Bent of the officers estimated their force at nearer ten than endeavored to proceed to the head of a deep bay on five thousand men. Those in the front rank were the western coast. Here he was met by forty-five armed with swords, spears and matchlocks, and their Japanese boats, which placed themselves in front of uniform differed little from the usual Japanese costume. him, to intercept his progress. He ordered his men There were a number of horses, of a breed larger and to lay on their oars and fix bayonets to their muskets, much superior to the Chinese, and in the back ground but this produced no impression. As the Mississippi was more than two miles astern, he disputched near the village, a great number of natives, many of car of the boats to summon her, and varied his course sufficiently to prevent coming in collision with the witness the event. Japanese. The approach of the steamer soon dispers-

The boots everywhere obtained deep soundings, with a Lottom of soft mud. The furthest point reached was ten or twelve miles from our anchorage. The the same of Perry's Bay,) offers a secure and commodious anchorage. On her return, the Mississippi came down the center of the boy, finding everywhere abun-

LINEIRG OF CORRESPONDE PURBLE-RECUPTION OF THE PROBEDIEST'S LETTER BY THE PRINCE OF INCO. It had been arranged with the Japanese officials that

the President's letter would be delivered on Thursday mersing July 14, at the town of Gori hams, two miles

The morning was heavy and dark before nutrine, but soon ofterward elegand off brilliantly. As soon as the shore could be distinguished, it was seen that the prinequilibratory on the promontory of Craga had been greatly emplified and adormed by screens of cotton converse, in konor of the occasion. On the till shove, accopy the trees, there were two small forte or rather partitions of the same meterial. The center was stretched along a sum of stakes so as to form a species : of patching, on which the Imperial cost of erms was Major Zeilin made the afost of this discumstance, in possible, oftenance with other devices. School the miles to display our forces to the Japanese. There causes we could see that assectors compenies of sale exitainly was a marked contrast between the ragular, there were drawn up, in different contains from that which they usually wore. Their erms were bore and the body covered with a short toute of a dark brown. here or purple color, bound with a girdle at the wid brace has pounders apparently of Spontal mann

About to clock the anchors were littled and the rive quelouse est Mississippi moved slowly done his they tenring the Mysmooth and horologe. We soon any kno books bearing the trovarianced they pulling placed or us, but further in shore, and encompared by how when on its northern side. It is the highest mountain in books with see bunners, protony containing a ministry Japan, and netimeted to be twelve or charteen thousand exceed the size togat apence believe the promontary we new a long line of course wolls, cornered with the tangered erest, structuring quite around the brest of the pight. In front were bles or soldiers, semolog the right were a discreat partition exhibiting a section motioniess on the many branch. A modelands of himners of various bristant colors glummed to the soon match because as an arthur ford son Near the center of the crescent formed by the troops were planted place toll plantereds from no one mile and the other from which proved and the property of the following respective provided roots showed that a force property of the Japanese of the following roots showed that a force property of the Japanese of the original provided roots showed that a force property of the Japanese of the original provided roots showed that a force property of the Japanese of the original provided roots showed that a force provided the Japanese of the original provided roots and a first provided to point roots of the Japanese of the Japanese of the original provided to the Japanese of the J five on the other from widob broad searles promone does of the boilding was so short lived little or portion. a line purished to the branch, each having a red sing at The timbers well of pine wood and numbered as it is more anchorage we dropped an breach of heart abreach of page begann, and made down the center of its steam From the branch of the largest and made down the center of its steam From the branch of the largest and made down the center of

On Saturday morning a surveying expedition con | extended inland between luxuriantly wooded tills. On sisting of one best from each ship, under the charge of the left side was a picture-sque little town, the name Licut. Bent, of the Mississippi, was cent for the pur- of which, the Japaness informed us, was there have The piace was undushindly chosen, both on account of Lieut Guest, of the Susquelanua, Lioni Baloh, of the Harrmoteness from Urigo, which is a part of oustions, and the facility which it afforded to the Japanese for the calibition of a large military force -a measure distated alike by their native caution, and the love of display for which they are noted.

The ancher was no sector down, than the two Gorernment boats sculled alongside, and Yezaimon, with the Interpreters, Tatsonocke and Tokoshiuro, came on board. The second boat contained the Deputy Governor, Saboroske, and an attendant officer. They were accommodated with seats on the quarter-deck, until all our preparations for landing were completed. They were dressed, as they had binted the day previous, in efficial garments of rich silk brocade, bordered with velvet. The gowns differed little in form from those they ordinarily were, but were elaborately outbroidered, and displayed a greater variety of gay colors than taste in their disposal. Saboroske had a pair of short and very wide pantaloons, resembling a petticoat with a scam up the middle, below which appeared his bare less and black woolen socks, with an effect rather comical than otherwise. His shoulders contained lines of ornament in gold thread. All the officers were their crest, or coat-of arms, embroidered upon the back, sleeves and breasts of their garments.

The beats of the Mississippi, Plymouth and Saratoga were alongside in less than half an hour after our anchor dropped, and preparations were made for leaving at once. Both steamers lay with their broadsides to the there, and the decks were cleared, the guns primed and pointed, ready for action, in case of treachery. Commanders Kelly and Lee remained on board their respective ships, in order to act in case of necessity. The morning was very bright and clear, and the fifteen launches and cutters, containing the officers, seamen, marines and bandsmen, presented a brilliant appearance, as they clustered around our starboard gangway. Con mander Buchanan took the lead, in his barge, with one of the Japanese Government boats on each side. Merrily as the oars of our men dipped the waves, it required their utmost to keep pace with the athletic scullers of Japan. The other American boats followed nearly in line, and the van of the procession was more than half-way to the shore when the guns of the Susquehanna announced the Commedore's departure. The gleam of arms, the picturesque mingling of blue and white in the uniforms, and the sparkling of the waves under the steady strokes of the carsmen, combined to form a splendid picture, set off as it was by the background of rich green hills and the long line of soldiery and banners on the beach. All were excited by the occasion, and the men seemed to be as much elated in spirits as those who had a more prominent part in the proceedings. We all felt, that, as being the first instance since the expulsion of the Portuguese from Japan, when a foreign Ambassador had been efficially received on Japanese soil, it was a memorable event in the history of both countries, and that, if not an angury of the future and complete success of the Expedition, it was at least a commencement more auspicious than we had ventured to antici-

An impromptu jetty, composed of bags of sand, had been thrown up for the occasion, near the center of the crescent-shaped beach at the head of the bight. Capt. Euchanan, who had command of the party, was the first to leap ashere. The remaining boats crowded rapidly in beside the jetty, landed as many of their crews as had been detailed for the escort on shore, and then pulled of about fifty yards. The seamen and marines were formed into line as soon as they were landed and presented a compact and imposing file along the beach. The detachments of seamen were under the command of Lieut. John K. Duer, of the Sasquebanna; Lieut. Charles M. Morris, of the Mississippi; Lieut. John Matthews, of the Plymouth, and Passed Midshipman Robert W. Scott, of the Saratoga. Including the officers there were upward of 320 persons landed, while the Japanese troops amounted, as they themselves informed us, to five thousand. We had 112 marines, about 120 seamen, 50 officers, and 30 or 40 musicians. About a hundred yards from the beach stood the foremost files of the Japanese, in somewhat loose and strageling order. Their front occupied the whole beach, their right flank resting upon the village of Gori-hama, and their left against a steep hill, which bounded the bight on the northern side. The greater part were stationed behind the canvas screens, and from the numbers, crowded together in the rear, some we saw a body of cavalry. On the slope of the hill whom were women, had collected, out of curiosity to

A salute was fired from the Susquehanna, as the Commodere left, accompanied by his staff, Commander Adams and Lient Contee, and the men had scarcely been formed into line before his barge approached the store. The other officers commanding detatchments shores were hold and steep, with mountains in the were Commanders Buchanen and Walker, and Lieuts. back ground, and the bay (to which Lieut Bent gave Gillis and Taylor. The officers composing the Commodere's excert formed a double line from the jetty. and as he passed between them fell into the proper order behind him. He was received with the customary honors, and the procession immediately started for the place of reception. A stalwart bootswain's mate was relected to bear the broad pennant of the Commodore. supported by two very tall and powerful negro seamen. completely armed. Behind these followed two sailor have bearing the letter of the President and the Commodore's letter of eredence, in their sumptuous boxes, wrapped in searlet cloth. Then came the Commodore bin self, with his staff and excert of officers. The marine force, a fine, athletic body of men, commanded by Maj Zei in, with a detachment from the Mississippi, to leave. under Capt Black, led the way, and the corps of seamen from all the ships brought up the rear.

The house of reception was directly in front of the landing but an interresting corons remiered a slight detour necessary is order to reach the entrance; and compact hier of our mon, and their eigurous, muscular Equica, and the straggling conhauf the mild, effundants featured Japanese. In front of the homes were two factors, and on each side about a company of sublishing who between either to the Importal forms. as to the body general of the Potners. Those on the tork were a market assumption of the same as a surface Paration dence to was at a dark gray union harting for transcess gathered beton the bones, a bright conexceed the worst, and a white childy, attacked by a true han, keened upon the bead. They more crossed with the red from a markedy which are to be some in core; park | asput big game core of the warts, with Sint looks and barenuts. The so on of dail trays and relien in the colors and series?

agastment, which was about forty feet aguars, was of rancas, with an awaing of the same, of a white ground, with the forperial arms emblammed on it in places. The floor was severed with white option cloth, with a pathway of red felt, or some similar substance, leading across the room to a raised inner spartment, which was whelly carpeted with it. This apartment, the front of which was cutterly open, so that it corresponded procisely to the diean in Turkish houses, was hong with fine cloth, containing the Imperial arms, in white, on a ground of violet. On the right hand was a row of armchairs, sufficient in number for the Commodors and his staff, while on the opposite side sat the Prince who had been appointed to receive the President's letter, with another official of similar rank. Their names were given by the Interpreter as "Topa Iozu-no Kast," Toda, Prince of Idea, and " Ino Iwams No-Kami," Ido, Prince of Iwami. The Prince of Idzu was a man of about fifty, with mild, regular features, an ample brow, and an intelligent, reflective expression. He was dressed with great richness, in heavy robes of silken tissue, wrought into elaborate ornaments with gold and silver thread. The Prince of Iwami was at least fifteen years older, and dressed with nearly equal splendor. His face was wrinkled with age, and exhibited neither the intelligence nor the benignity of his associate. They both rose and bowed gravely as the Commodore entered, but immediately resumed their seats, and remained as silent and passive as statues during the in-

At the head of the room was a large scarlet lackered box, with brazen feet, beside which Yezaimon and the Interpreter, Tatsonoske, knelt. The latter then asked whether the letters were ready to be delivered, stating that the Prince was ready to receive them. The boxes were brought in, opened, so that the writing and the heavy golden seals were displayed, and placed upon the scarlet chest. The Prince of Iwami then handed to the Interpreter, who gave it to the Commodore, an official receipt, in Japanese, and at the same time the Interpreter added a Dutch translation. The Commodore remarked that he would sail in a few days for Loo-Choo and Canton, and if the Japanese Government wished to send any dispatches to those places, he would be happy to take them. Without making any direct reply, the Interpreter asked: "When will you come again?" The Commodore answered "As I suppose it will take some sime to deliberate upon the letter of the President, I shall not wait now, but will return in a few months to receive the answer." also spoke of the Revolution in China, and the Interpreter asked the cause of it, without translating the communication to the Prince. He then inquired when the ships would return again, to which the Commodore replied that they would probably be there in April or May. "All four of them?" he asked. "All of them," answered the Commodore, " and probably more. This "is but a portion of the squadron." No further conversation took place. The letters having been formally delivered and received the Commodore took his leave, while the two Princes, who had fulfilled to the letter their instructions not to speak, rose and remained standing until he had retired from their presence.

The return to the boats was made in the same order, the bands playing "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle" with more spirit than ever before, and few of those present, I venture to say, ever heard our national airs with more pride and pleasure. Yezaimon, Saboroske, and the two Interpreters attended the Commodere to the boat, and as the embarkation of the different boats' crews occupied some time, on account of the smallness of the jetty, several of the Japanese soldiers profited by the delay to come down and examine us more closely. Many of our men strayed along the beach, picking up shells and pebbles as mementoes of the visit. In less than twenty minutes, however, all were embarked, and we returned to the ships, accompanied by the two Japanese boats which kad piloted us to the shore. Before twelve o'clock the anchors were lifted, and both vessels were under way on a cruise up the Bay.

Yezaimon, Saboroske, and the Interpreters accepted an invitation to remain on board until we reached Uraga, and have their boats towed at our stern. This gave them a chance of seeing the steam engine in operation, for which they had expressed a great desire They were conducted over the ship and saw the engine from all points of view, betraying a great deal of curiosity in regard to its operation, but no fear. They even obtained a glimmering idea of the manner in which the steam acted, to set the enormous mass in motion. Tatreneske asked if it was not the same machine, in a smaller compass, which we used on railroads. During their inspection of the ship they saw many things which must have been new and strange to them, but their composure and self-possession was not in the least dis-

turbed. Notwithstanding the decks were crowded

with officers and men, whose curiesity to see them was

very great, they were to all appearance unconscious of

it, and conducted themselves with as much ease and

propriety as I ever saw among the most refined people.

EXPLORATION OF THE UPPER BAY OF YEDO.

While going their rounds, their swords were loft in the cabin, and most of the officers made use of the opportunity to examine them. The steel was of admirable quality, and kept in good condition, although the shape of the blade was rather unwieldy, and the handle was without a guard. The scabbards were made of shark-skin, very handsomely polished. While in the cabin, a globe was brought, and the position of the United States shown to the Japanese. Tatsonoske immediately pointed out Washington and New-York, and seemed tolerably familiar with the geography of our country, as well as that of Europe. He asked whether in America many of the roads were not cut through the mountains-evidently referring to railreads. Yezaimen expressed his desire to examine a revolver, several of which the Japanese had noticed in the officers' belts. Commander Buchanan fired off all the chambers of a genuine " Colt," from the quarter deck, to his great asionishment. Before we had half gratified their curiosity, (which the steam-whistle raised to the high-

est pitch.) we were off Uraga, and they were obliged

As we moved out past the promontory of Uriga, the western shore opened on the left, showing a broad, deep bay, embosomed by hills covered with the greenest and most luxurisut folinge, and with several large villages at their base. We approached within three miles of the eastern shore, which is loftier and wilder than the western, ricing into a range of ragged mountakes, which showed no signs of habitation or cultivation. But the lower elepes, which undulated gently to the water abarmed me by the rich beauty of their soulternd groves, and the green terraces and lawns labor which conjustions pottons outlies has formed show I his side of Eagland there is nothing so grove, so gardra like, so full of tranquil boanty. To the north the attle gradually such away, and a sandy space through more miles in bought, objected that the the thin proved to be the ground whereau we had seen the pasade of department substitute release the currenting boats as conduct the that The two mounts which I had united

behousing that course, we made utill behand the unker cide strating for a book projecting brashook about service uniter beyonk heat of broken. To the inferrenting hight to which Lief Bont as the Bork currouse, gave Personne and the interpreter proceded or more in the name of Person that it know to tree brick, about to stand the may. The streets from the may the streets from the large the streets of the key are so thickly spitch. and as paridoonaly arthropical as about and bolom

have been the direction of th. capital. A long low beadlend was visible with the gla us, with, (apparently). another hight beyond it; but to wie north east, for a segment of about 3/r, no land could be seen. This also corresponded to the form of the bay, as given in Ja-

Toward evening we had another visit fre in Yezaimen, who had followed us from Uraga, with the intention of finding out what our motives were in praceeding so far up the Bay. Whatever objections he may have made, they did not appear to be effectual, for as long as we remained the survey was prosecuted with great spirit and activity. On the following day, (Friday.) Lieuts Cooper, of the Susquehanna; Clitz, of the Mississippi ; Goldsborough, of the Saratogs, and Mathews, of the Plymouth, sounded around the islands and up to the head of the bight, where they found a deep inlet, into which flowed a beautiful river. The banks were studded with villages, groves and gardens, and the officers were enraptured with the beauty of the scenery. The natives of both sexes, old and young. came down the banks and saluted them in a friendly manner, bringing them cool spring-water to drink, and ripe peaches from their gardens.

On Friday afternoon, the Commodore went on board the Mississippi, transferring his broad pennant to that ship for a few hours, while he made an exploring trip still further up the Bay. After going ten miles in the direction of Yedo, the Mississippi put about in twenty fathoms water, and returned to her former anchorage having reached, as was supposed, a point within eight miles of the capital. On the western shore the large towns of Kanagawa and Kowazacki were seen; while on the extremity of a cape in front, not more than four miles distant, stood a tall white tower, resembling a light-house. Three or four miles beyond and within this point was a crowd of shipping, which was without doubt the anchorage of Sinagawa, the southern suburb of Yedo. There was every probability that the Mississippi could have advanced to a point within cannon shot of the city. The head of the Bay rounded to the eastward, and in that direction the shores became low and flat, and finally disappeared below the horizon. We have, therefore, advanced twenty miles further up the Bay of Yedo than any vessels before us, and shown conclusively that, instead of being shallow and unnavigable, as has formerly been supposed, it contains abundance of water and excellent harbors. It is, in fact, one of the largest and finest Bays in the world, and second to none in the varied and delightful scenery of its shores. Early on Saturday morning we moved from our first

anchorage to another, five or six miles further down the Bay, and much nearer to the shore. There was abundance of water everywhere, and all around the beautiful little island, a line dropped close to the shore gave five fathoms. The western coast, which was less than a mile distant, appeared wonderfully green and beautiful. It curved inward, so as to form a charming, sheltered bay, near the head of which the two villages of Otsu and Torigasaki lay embosomed in foliage. There was a small battery, almost masked by trees, on the summit of the island, and another on the point of the Cape below us. This part of the Bay is completely land-locked, the promontory of Urega projecting so far as to cover one-third of the eastern shore. The surveying boats were occupied during the whole of the day, without any interference on the part of the Japanese, who seemed to have made up their minds to submit to these unusual proceedings. Too much credit, however, cannot be awarded to the different officers, and especially to Licut. Bent, for the coolness and courage with which they prosecuted their work. When we consider that this, one of the greatest Bays in the world, has never yet been surveyed, the interest and value of their labors will be better understood.

DEPARTURE OF THE EXPEDITION FROM JAPAN. Yezaimen came again on Saturday morning, accomcanied by both the Interpreters. This time they brought a number of presents, as souvenirs of our visit -consisting of lackered cups, very light and elegant in form, brocade silks, richly wrought with gold and silver thread, tobacco pipes and ponches, and fans covered with hideously distorted and lackadaisical pictures of Japanese ladies. The Commodore was willing to receive them, but insisted on giving something in return. A selection of American manufactures was made, which, with some maps, engravings, arms, &c., formed a return more than equal in value. They refused to take anything, affirming that it was forbidden by their laws, and would subject them to the danger of losing their lives; besides, they said, the presents offered them were too valuable to be accepted. They were willing to receive, each, some small articles which they could conceal about their persons. They were positively informed that we would accept of nothing unless they took our gifts, with the exception of the arms, which were removed, as they stated that they could in no case give or receive arms. When Yezalmon saw his presents about to be tumbled back into his boat, he vielded at once, choosing what he probably considered the least dangerous horn of the di-

In the afternoon they returned in the best possible hemor, their course having probably been sanctioned by some higher authority on shore. They brought off a quantity of fewls in light wicker coops, and three or four thousand eggs in boxes, taking away in return a large box of American garden-seeds. The interview lasted a considerable time, as they were socially disposed, and partook of refreshments, both solid and iquid. Tetronoske stated, in a half confidential way. that the letter of the President had been received in Yedo, and that if the translation which they had already received through the Dutch corresponded with the original the Government would be disposed to regard it very favorably. He also hinted that Yezalmon would shortly be promoted to a much higher rank. The latter was exceedingly jovial, and stated, by an expressive pantomime, that he would shed tears on the departure of the squadron. It was dusk when the boat pulled off, and the shadows of the wooded hills, longthening over the water, soon hid from sight the last glimpse of our Japanese friends.

On Sunday morning, the 17th, we have anchor, and started for Loo Choo, having in ten days stready accounplished more than any other nation has been able to offect for the last two centuries. The universal feeling on board was one of honest pride and exultation Knowing the counting and duplicity of the people with whom we had to deal, it was a satisfaction to find all their arts of diplomacy completely shattered by the stuple straight-forward, resolute owners adopted by Commeditio Perry. Nothing could have been because managed from their to hast; and though I would never courage a too magame anticipation of the stud result. t am countous that if he carries the underlaking through in the same spirit with which he has begun in he with scours all the wood important path The day of our departure was obear and warm, and

the morning hight teld with on the verducous shores, as through a glass, were surmainted with britishes on we passed the promouters of trage. The address nero all gathered on the terraces, in front of the battories to see us pass. The Municippi kept such a ciation on our poin quarter, that from the above the mould appear as far bolioid the Saraigea as that come! them the Serpelanna; and the sight of fear great ways equivalental trops coch other to a bale's broaden ver moving through the water at the rate of eight or une knote, much three struck the Japanese as something wirecolous. The day was so clear that the inhabitants of both shores had an excellent opportunity of social tha performance of the vocale, and we soon thunk that the

bound junks, I notices, made for a point a little cast of | the bay, keeping much nearer the eastern shere than the north, from our post, ion. According to the Japan on our entrance, we found the water covered with see charts, and the boat des "riptions of Yedo, this must | boats, which had brought out loads of the Japanese to get a nearer view. The bay was sprinkled with thom, far and near, and at a moderate calculation, I should say that there were at least five hundred. Some of them were so curious as to approach within four or five fondred yards, when the men lay on their oars, and remained standing motionless until longafter we had passed. I caught a parting glimpse of the cone of Fusi-Yamma through the rifts of a pile of fleecy clouds, high over the head of the Bay of Kowadzu

> DISCOVERIES-VOYAGE TO LOO CHOO. We steered for the northern or main entrance of the hay, keeping between three \$7 four miles from the northern shore, which belongs to the province of Awa. Vries Island, or Oosima, lay to the south of us. It has a bold, convex outline, and its summit was lost in the clouds. It is an admirable lan lmark for mariners, and in connection with Cape Idzu and Rock Island, forms & sure guide for vessels entering the Bay of Tedo from the east or south.

> Our course was nearly due south for the remainder of the day, and the chain of islands which extends from the mouth of the Bay to the penal colony of Fatsisio, gradually rose to view. They seem to have been very imperfectly explored, for on none of our charts were they laid down correctly. Vulcan Island is conspicuous for its lefty, cenical summit, the sides of which are streaked with deposits of lava. It was covered, from the brick of its sea-worn crage, with the most luxuriant vegetation. To the east of it was another island, not given in any chart, and the Commodore accordingly tock the explorer's right to name it "Mississippi "Island." A cluster of very peculiar, pointed rocks, rising like broken obelisks, to the hight of a hundred feet, received the Susqueharna's name, and the Plymouth and Saratoga were also honored-the first with a large isolated rock, the second with an island-both of which we claim the merit of discovering.

> The features of this group are grand and imposing .-The shores of the islands are mostly precipitous, prosenting few accessible points, and being nearly circular n form, enhance the effect of the lofty summits into which they rise. I counted eight around us at one time, some bold and strongly defined, from their vicinity, others distant, blue, and floating in a vapory atmos phere, like the phantems of islands. We could not discern any dwellings upon them, but it is probably that they are partly inhabited. We passed through them all before sunset, and, still steering southward, hoped to have caught a glimpse of Farsisio, which could not have been more than twenty-five miles distant ; but night set in, and the vesssels were put upon their course for Loc

> For the next two days we ran in a south-westerly direction, aided by a strong east wind. The Saratogs was cast off in lat. 30° north, and left to make her way to Shanghai, where she will winter. The Mississippi also cast off the Plymouth, which was ordered to sound and survey along the western side of Ohosima, (the island supposed to have been discovered by the Preblo,) while the Susquehanna cruised along the eastern side. Commodore Perry's intention was to spend two or three days in fixing the position and dimensions of the island, and communicating, if the nature of the coast would allow, with the inhabitants. We looked forward to the visit with interest, as there is no account of any versel ever having touched there, and in these days of discovery, a piece of virgin earth is very rare. It is not often that one can find a large community of semicivilized people, to whom the European race is un-

On Wednesday, July 20, however, an easterly gale came on. Our topmasts and topgallant-masts were sent down, and we scudded along with only the trysalls set. The Susquehanna rolled in a most extraordinary man ner, and the great pivot-gun on her poop was so socured with lashing and bindings of every description, that it resembled an immense cast iron babe in swad dling bands. For two days the gale continued to rage with considerable violence. Both our fore and main trysnil-gaffs were carried away, and the Mississippi lost two of her boats. We stood off and on for two days, but the sea continued so rough that the idea of preceeding to Ohosima was finally abandoned, and wo made for the harbor of Napa, in Loo-Choo, where we arrived on the 25th.

We remained a week in Loo-Choo, and had some further experiences of a very interesting and important nature, which, however, I cannot recapitulate at present. Thus ends the first campaign of the United States Expedition to Japan-concerning which, it will ever be to me a source of pride and satisfaction, to say. parca para fui. BAYARD TAYLOR.

THE LATEST NEWS. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

AFRICANIZATION OF CUBA.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 4, 1853. Information has been received here from Havana, from a high and responsible source, confirming the reports relative to the Eritish Apprentice scheme to Africanize Cuba. The writer is sure that arrangements to effect the scheme are more extensive than before reported. It is the subject of eneral discussion at Havena. The agents of the Captain General are secretly employed to make proselytes to the system. The writer is confident that we shall soon have confirmation from Europe, and that proclamation of the treaty will be made in Havana by the new Captain General now expected there. The writer also anticipates another St. Domingo tragedy. Instead of thirty thousand approntices, it is now said that one hundred thousand are to be contracted for and imperted. The Administration fully credita this report.

The President and Calinet are delighted with the result of the Maryland election. Senator Brodhead, and C. Swackhamer, Navy Agent in New York, are here

New York, are here.

We understand that Messrs. Spence, Minister to Turkey Marce, Minister to France, and McLane, Commissioner to China, are especced to receive their instructions tomorrow. The former is to sail with his family in the U. S. steamer Saranae, direct for Constantinople on Monday or Tuesday next. The two latter sail on the 19th inst.

Gov. Seymour, of Connection, is expected here in a few days, to receive his instructions for St. Petersburg.

Marker John Stant, of Michigan brother of Senstor Statest, died at Detroit on the 27th alt.

The Sam publishes an order from the Adjutant General, abolishing the Geographical divisions of the Minary Department, and substituting the Geographical divisions of the Minary Department of the New-Country East of the Mississippi. Headquartees, Baltimore.

Department of the Victor-Country west of the Mississippi Headquartees, Baltimore.

Respectively to the State of the Mississippi Headquartees, Baltimore.

Headquartery, Country Headquartery, Country Headquarters, St. Louis.

Louis.
Department Year—Headquarters, Corpus Christi.
Department New Meskes—Headquarters, Albuquerque,
Department of the Profits—Country west of the Rocky
contains, or Utah and New Mexico. Headquarters, San Transmoo.

the order concludes — And the President further dicode that officers or reak and experience be placed in
command of the over all logar months established.

MARYLAND RESCTION.

Bastosous, Friday, Nov. 4 1933. You is additional abotion returns have been received An morang The Name Law Assemblymon and Shoriff are certainly

the beginning in Whig and Same officers Democratic by the Vrh Diagram for Congress the coasest between themen and Manniton a close, and the result still in dealer. the other Congressions's results are as stated has night

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS

Bostox, Friday, Nev. 4, 1882.

The afternoon papers contain a call from thirteen prominent beamers at the kilosox County—Customa House offcets, Fredmanicia, and others—for a new Domocratic Convention to nominate a ticket in opposition to the Cuslities
teket of that County. Some of the algebra way in formanews, and the with the Customa is a sea of the customa
formation in vain scarches for a Custimental in the Custom
thomas.